WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY
VETERINARY MEDICINE EXTENSION

Outcomes Driven Health Management

Good Health Records Setup Guide
for DHI-Plus® Rx-Plus Users

A guide to setting up recording practices for the major diseases
of dairy cattle on the farm

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GOALS and RULES of Computer Records

When setting up Health Event Data Entry Protocols consider the following:

GOALS of Computer Records:

1. **Individual cow management decisions**
   Computer records need to make it possible and easy to manage individual cows on a daily basis. Decisions regarding cows to treat, to move and when cows have passed their milk/meat withholds should be correctly and easily made based on the computer records.
2. **Regulatory compliance and residue avoidance**
   Treatment records must be kept in order to be compliant with FDA regulations and are a necessary component of residue avoidance in milk and meat.
3. **Outcomes-based health management decisions**
   Computer records should make it possible to evaluate the health of the herd and the outcomes of disease on the dairy (retreatment, recurrence, removal). Providing information to make best management decisions based on what the cows on the dairy tell you.

Three Simple RULES of Good Recording:

1. **<u>All</u> disease episodes should be captured**

Record **<u>ALL</u>** disease episodes identified regardless of severity, duration or treatments!
Some dairies only record disease episodes that are considered 'severe'; others only record those cases that are treated with a drug that has a withdrawal. **<u>Record them all</u>** and include severity or treatment. This allows you to compare the outcomes of cases based on these criteria and determine how best to manage <u>your cows on your dairy based on your records!</u>
Accurate, industry-wide health records will allow: future genetic selection based on disease resistance, comparison of disease incidence and evaluation of treatment efficacy across the industry. Current 'user-defined' health records lack accuracy thus ***comparisons between farms can't be made*** as is done with reproduction and milk production records.

2. **Record episodes using a <u>single, specific</u> event for each disease**

Make and record specific disease diagnoses.
<u>Call it what it is!</u> The FDA wants to know what disease was being treated; you want to know what disease occurred, how it was managed and the outcome of those management decisions.
   - <u>Make a specific disease diagnosis and record it</u>. For example if you diagnose a fresh cow with a uterine infection record it as METR or METRITIS not DIRTY, ILL, EXNL, INFUSE or TREATED.
   - <u>Don't lump different diseases</u> into a single, non-specific event like ILL, TREATED or OTHER or a treatment event like EXNL or TREATED.

<u>Pick ONE event and stick with it!</u>
   - <u>Record all cases of a disease using the same event</u>. For example record cows with clinical mastitis as MAST only, not MAST, ECOLI, MYCO and STAPH. Record specific information about the disease episode in the remark.

- Consider using a different event for re-treatments. This keeps the count of disease episodes accurate and makes it possible to easily identify clinical episodes that failed to respond to initial therapy.
- Avoid recording an event for every day of treatment. Doing so inflates disease episode counts.

3. Record the same information, in the same order with the same abbreviations for each disease.

Record the same information for every episode of disease recorded
What information should be recorded is dictated by the answers you want to get from the cows. At a minimum record the following:
- Treatment
  - Be sure to always include those with a meat or milk withdrawal time or other treatments you may want to evaluate.
  - Always include "no treatment (NT)" as an option. This clearly indicates the treatment being tracked was not given. If treatment information is missing from a record there is no way to know if they truly were not treated or if it just wasn't recorded.
- Cow location (pen the cow was in when diagnosed with disease)
  - Recording pen allows evaluation of pen as a risk factor for disease where relevant (primarily mastitis and diseases causing lameness).

Record that information in the same order for every episode of disease recorded
This makes it possible for a computer to parse out the information from all disease episodes recorded for all cows. If the computer is told treatment information is first and quarter information is second it must always be that way. This is another reason for recording 'no treatment (NT)' when a no treatment is given, it acts as a 'space holder' for treatment information maintaining the expected order of information.

Use the same abbreviations for every episode of disease recorded
If records are to be efficiently summarized and evaluated by a computer the same abbreviations must always be used. For example many dairies record the reason a cow died and often use '?' to indicate the cause of death is unknown. However, sometimes '??' or '???' or '?????' is entered. To the human mind they all register as a question mark (though some might consider the number of question marks to indicate the degree of uncertainty as to why the cow died) but to a computer each entry is different.
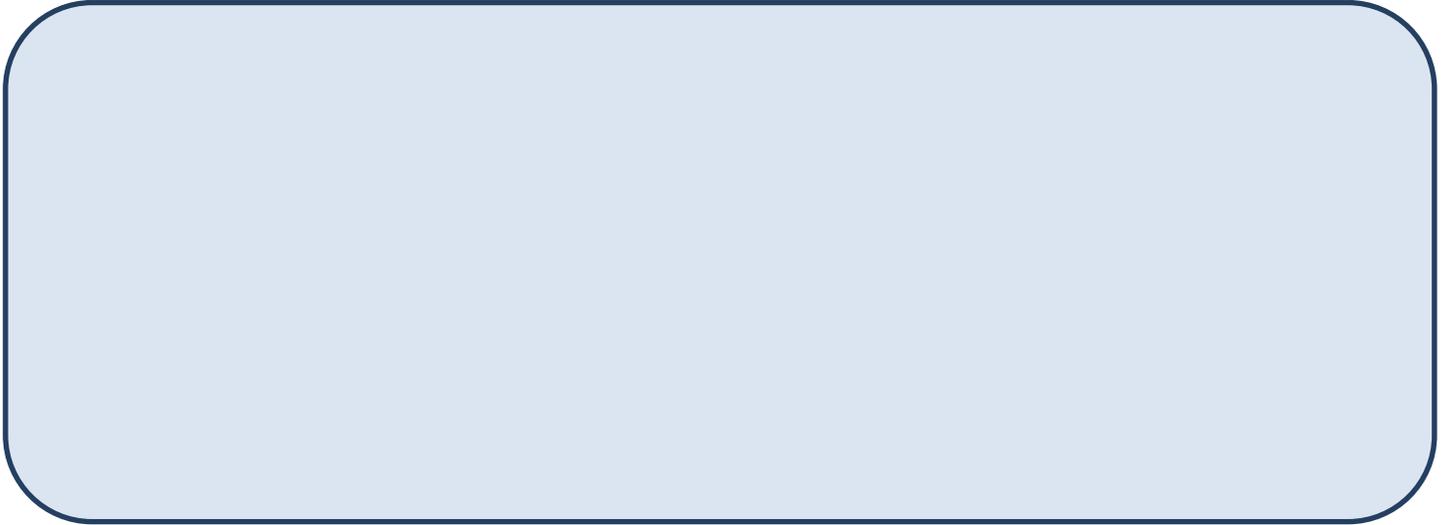- Use 2-3 letter abbreviations, as these are more easily recognized than single letter abbreviations
- Limit use of punctuation and spaces, if used be consistent, but otherwise they take up valuable space in a remark and often don't contribute much to understanding the information in the remark.
- As discussed before record 'no treatment (NT)' so the treatment choice is clear and information order is preserved.
- If you want to indicate that an animal is not being treated because she is being sent to beef then you can record a treatment of 'BF' for beef.

> As long as Rx-Plus is used, the data will be in the same order. If the protocols are set-up properly then the abbreviations and information will be the same.

Data Flow and Capture & Entry of Data Plan

Data Flow Diagram

You recorded how data flow occurs currently; are any changes going to be made to the flow of data? Indicate the proposed flow of data from cow to computer below.

Data Capture

WHO is going to capture data_____

WHAT data is going to be captured_____

WHEN is data going to be captured_____

WHERE is data going to be captured_____

HOW will data be captured_____

Data Entry

WHO is going to enter data_____

WHAT data is going to be entered_____

WHEN is data going to be entered_____

WHERE is data going to be entered_____

HOW will data be entered_____

Data Flow and Capture & Entry of Data on Farm

Data Flow

Data should flow from the point of action at the cow (data capture) to entry into the health record system (data entry) <u>involving the fewest people</u> and <u>least number of steps</u> possible. Over time unintended complexity and unnecessary data capture and recording can develop with 'ad hoc' plans resulting in loss of one of the most valuable resources on a dairy - TIME. Is time being wasted on your dairy?

Use the data collected on the Hospital/Fresh Pen Observations form to help evaluate the data flow.

Data Capture – **Who will capture what, where, when and how?**

Cow people should be doing cow work not excessive paper work. However, some is required if the dairy is to have "Good Health Records" and optimize the effectiveness of the cow work they do. It is critical to keep data capture as simple and convenient as possible, making use of forms and methods already in place with some modification as needed.

There is a common perception that keeping "Good Health Records" will involve 'a lot more paperwork' and time. However, often critical evaluation of data flow on the dairy results in streamlining paper work and a reduction in the time required.

General recommendations for data capture sheets:

- Make sure that all data needing to be entered into the computer is captured on the data entry sheets or directly into a handheld computer.
- Do not include items for which the 'correct answer' can be provided even if the proper procedure was not followed or completion of tasks can be filled in at a later time even if it was not.
    - Example. 'Calving observation sheet' with check boxes for hours of the day maternity pen was observed. Instead ask for the time a cow begins in stage 2 labor and the time delivery occurred and the time assistance was given. These data are more informative and facilitate accountability.
- Only capture data that will be used and eliminate capture of data that are not used.
    - Example. Every cow with clinical mastitis had a MAST event recorded with a remark: MIM. According to management, workers were supposed to record the severity of clinical mastitis and MIM was an abbreviation for Mild Mastitis. Turns out the workers thought it just meant mastitis and all cows had the MIM abbreviation and none received the MOM (Moderate Mastitis) or SEM (Severe Mastitis). Clearly these severity data were not being used by the dairy or someone might have noticed the strange fact that cows only had mild clinical mastitis.
- Reduce redundant steps in data capture. Streamline the process, where possible, by capturing data (writing it down) on the same sheet that will be read for data entry.

Data Entry – **Who will enter what, where, when and how?**

For herds using dairy management software on a computer, protocols for data entry will be necessary to ensure <u>accurate and consistent</u> health records.

- The fewer the better; the fewer people responsible for data entry the better for keeping consistent records.
- Limit data entered to those:
    - Needed for computer generated lists.
    - Necessary for individual cow management.
    - To be summarized for the entire herd to evaluate management.
    - That must be kept for permanent records.

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DHI-Plus® Rx-Plus Data Entry Template

Dairy: **Date:**

Disease:				
Condition:	**Protocol:**	**Drug(s):**	**Dose:**	**Duration:**

Disease: Disease being recorded
Condition: Condition to be entered into DHI-Plus®

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DHI-Plus® Rx-Plus Data Entry Template

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DHI-Plus® Rx-Plus Data Entry Template

Dairy: **Date:**

Disease:				
Condition:	**Protocol:**	**Drug(s):**	**Dose:**	**Duration:**

Disease: Disease being recorded
Condition: Condition to be entered into DHI-Plus®

Data Entry Templates Instructions:
DHI-Plus® Rx-Plus Users

Purpose:

Using these templates systemically determines what and how the dairy will record information about diseases/conditions of importance in the computer.

How to use the Templates:

When entering disease information through RX the following information will be automatically recorded in the User Field 21: condition, protocol, drug, dose, route, frequency, # of days for milk and meat withhold, days on protocol, pen and lbs of milk from the last test.

- Fill in the <u>Disease</u> you are discussing and the <u>Condition</u> that will be used to record this disease (current condition or the name of the condition that will be created).

- <u>Protocol</u>: Enter the names of the protocols that you will be creating. The name of the protocol is what the person entering the event in RX will see, so it should make sense to that person as well as you.
  - o <u>Drugs</u>: List the Drugs that will be associated with this protocol
  - o <u>Dose</u>: the dose of each drug given
  - o <u>Duration</u>: the duration of the therapy and the frequency if different than once per day

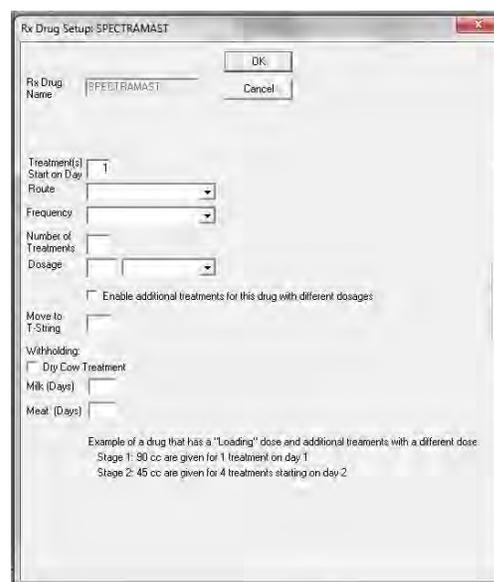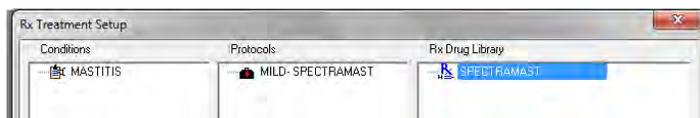# Setting up DHI-Plus®: RX Plus

1. RX Plus must be purchased and installed by the DHI-Plus® representative.
2. Select 'Tracking' on the toolbar and then select 'RX Treatment Setup.'

3. This is the screen that will come up. A **condition** should be the disease or condition that you want to record (ie. Mastitis, Metritis, Milk Fever). A **protocol** should be the name of the treatment protocol that is being used to treat a condition. A condition can have more than one protocol, these are often named according to severity or by the drug(s) being used (ie. Mild, Moderate, Severe, Polyflex). Protocol names should be easily understood as this is what the person entering the data will choose. A **RX drug library** is where all the drugs that are being used are entered. **Be sure that all of drug information is filled out; including zeros, if it is not filled out then the protocol and condition will not function properly.
    a. Drugs are drug over to the Protocol(s) that they apply to.
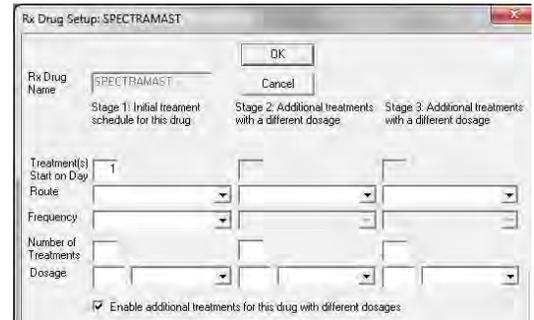   b. Protocols are then drug over to the Condition(s) that they apply to.

4. To setup RX Plus:
    a. Pick a Condition to start with and enter the name in the area that currently says 'NEW CONDITION'. To add another condition right click within the Condition and click 'New Condition'.
    b. Pick a Protocol name and enter that. To add more protocols, right click in the Protocols column and click 'New Protocol'.
    c. Enter all the drug names that are needed for this Protocol.
        i. Double click on the Drug name and fill out the 'RX Drug Setup' for each drug.
            a. RX Drug Name: the name that you entered.
            b. Treatment(s) Start on Day: What day of the protocol you want this drug to start on; this is usually 1.
            c. Route: Click the arrow and pick from the drop down menu the route that this drug will be given. NOTE: Drugs given the route IMM are the only drugs that the computer will force you to choose the quarter(s) affected.
            d. Frequency: Click the arrow and pick the frequency that the drug will be given from the drop down list. Most commonly you will choose the first option which is once per day.
            e. Number of Treatments: Enter the number of days that the cow will

receive this drug. The withhold dates will be set off of this and the number of days entered below for the Milk and Meat withholding.

    f. Dosage: Enter how much the cow will be receiving and from the drop down menu choose the unit of measurement.

        i. If you have a drug that requires different dosages on different days, such as a drug that has a loading dose, you can choose 'Enable additional treatments for this drug with different dosages' and fill in the information.

    g. Move to T-String: By entering a pen number here, a cow given this protocol will be moved to the designated pen once she has been given this protocol. If you do not want the protocol to move the cow, then leave the space blank.

    h. Withholding Dry Cow Treatment: If you are creating a protocol for a dry cow treatment then check this box and enter the additional information.

    i. Withholding Milk (Days): Enter the number of days that the milk needs to be withheld for.

    j. Withholding Meat (Days): Enter the number of days that the animals need to be held prior to slaughter.
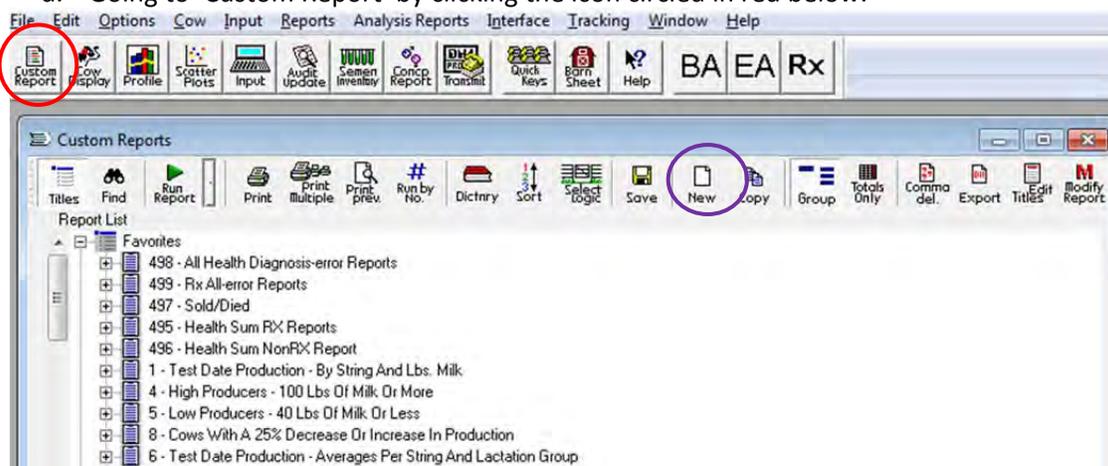NOTE: If there is no withhold then enter zero, otherwise the protocol will not function properly.

5. Once all drugs are entered for the protocol you are working on, click and drag each drug over to the protocol. You can click on the plus sign (+) to the left of the protocol name to see what drugs you have moved over.

6. Once the protocol has all the appropriate drugs listed with it, click and drag the protocol over to the condition it is being used to treat. Clicking the plus sign (+) will allow you to see what protocols are listed under the condition.

7. Continue to add drugs to the RX Drug Library, drag them to the appropriate protocol and then drag protocols to the conditions that they treat until everything is entered.

    a. NOTE: If you use a drug at different dosages for different groups of animals or treatments (ie calves vs adult animals) then you will need to make separate drugs within the drug library for each dosage needed.

    b. NOTE: Be cautious of how you title conditions, protocols and drugs- be specific and if you are adding or changing existing entries be sure to be consistent.

    c. NOTE: If a cow is receiving more than one drug for a treatment, do not give them each a protocol, this will double your count of treatments and makes it very difficult to analyze. If multiple drugs are given then a combination protocol.
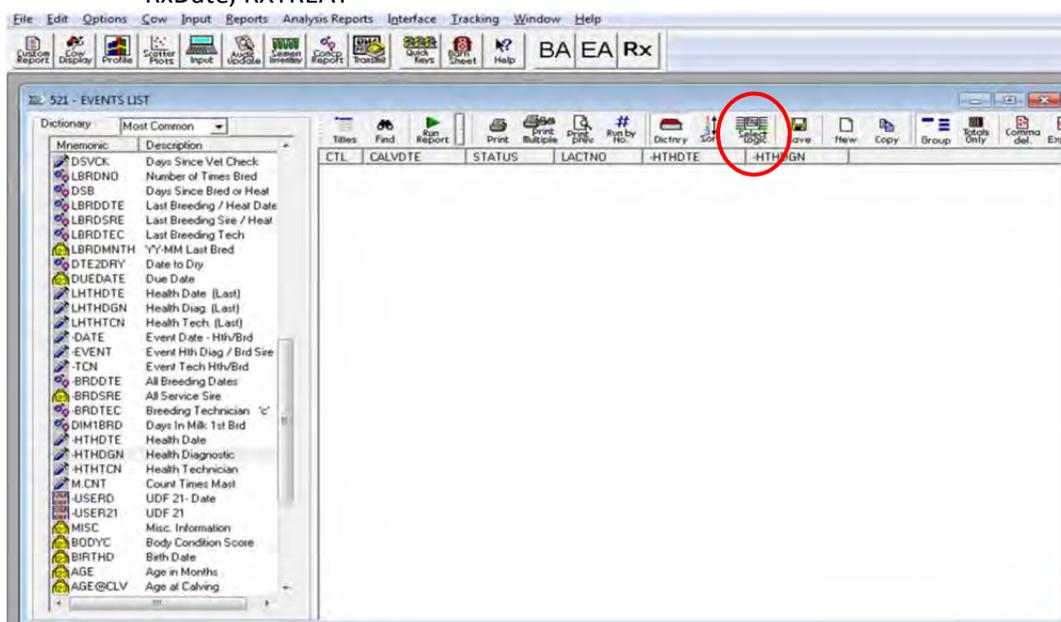
Treatment Lists

1. When your RX was installed Treatment Lists should have come with it. Click on 'Custom Reports' at the top, far right. Scroll down until you see 'RX Drug Treatment', click on the plus sign (+) and there are several reports listed. You can choose which one best fits your needs, but I find report #513 to be the most useful for everyday hospital treatments.

2. If the report is not present, create the following report by:

    d. Going to 'Custom Report' by clicking the icon circled in red below.

    e. In the 'Custom Reports' window, select 'New', circled in purple above.

    f. In the 'New Report Setup' window, type 'RX TREATMENT LIST' in the 'New Report Title' space and hit enter. Go with the default Report Number provided.

        i. From the 'Dictionary' space to the left (Red arrow), click and drag the following fields into the report: TSTRNG, CTL, CATEGORY, DSF, LDOT#M, RXMILKOK, RXMEATOK, RxDate, RXTREAT

    g. Go to 'Select Logic', circled in red above.

    h. In the 'Selection' window, remove the CTL H filter and the STATUS filter by right clicking on the line and selecting 'Delete Item'.

    i. Then right click and select 'Insert Item'.

j. In those lines, type in the items to match the figure to the right. You can then close the 'Selection' window.
k. Click 'Run Report' circles in red below and enter the pen that the hospital cows are in.

Selection window:

Mnemonic	Operator	Operand
CTLH	NE	H
STATUS	LT	7
TSTRNG	EQ	?
CATEGORY	C	TREAT
RXDATE	EQ	TODAY
CATEGORY	C	PASSED MILK WH
RXMILKOK	GT	0
RXMILKOK	LE	TODAY
CATEGORY	C	PASSED MEAT WH
RXMEATOK	GT	0
RXMEATOK	LE	TODAY
CATEGORY	C	WH MILK
RXMILKOK	GT	TODAY
CATEGORY	C	WH MEAT
RXMEATOK	GT	TODAY
CATEGORY	C	
CTL	GE	1

Example 1 Dairy Health Conditions Recording in DHI-Plus®
Protocol

Simple Rules of "Good Health Records" to follow when "How to record" questions arise:
- Record All Disease Episodes that Occur
- Record Disease as a Single, Specific Event
  - Don't record as a treatment or generic event
- Record Events with Same Info in Same Order using Same Abbreviations
  - Record Treatments having a withdrawal and foot or quarter at a minimum

Drug treatment protocols in this document were determined by the dairy and their veterinarian. They were not designed or recommended by the WSU College of Veterinary Medicine or its representatives.

For the following event recording White columns in the tables represent data automatically recorded by RX-Plus function.

Udder Health Conditions

MAST Condition
- For cow with clinical mastitis in one or more quarters.
- Quarters affected will be selected when the RX treatment protocol is chosen.
- If a cow requires additional treatment (beyond the initial 4 days of treatment) then enter an additional MAST condition with the appropriate therapy.
- Remark Recording: RX

Protocol	Drug Name
SPECTRAMAST	SPECTRA
PIRSUE	PIRSUE
SEVERE MAST	HYPERTONIC SALINE
	BANAMINE
3 TEAT*	3 TEAT
NO TREAT MAST**	NO TREATMENT MAST

*As a treatment for mastitis
**Cows not being treated with antibiotics, most likely because she is being sent to beef

Foot Health Conditions

LAME Condition
- For cows with a disease causing lameness.
- Limb(s) affected will be selected when the RX treatment protocol is chosen.
- Remark Recording: RX

Protocol	Drug Name
FOOTROT	EXCEDE
WART	WRAP
FT ULCER	NO TREATMENT
FT ABSCESS	NO TREATMENT

Reproductive Health Conditions

RETAINED Condition
- For cows with retained fetal membranes after 24 hours.
- There are no antibiotics associated with this event. If they receive antibiotics then the cows also needs a METR event.

Protocol	Drug Name
RETAIN	WATCH
FLUSH	IODINE

METRITIS Condition
- For cows with abnormal uterine discharge.

Protocol	Drug Name
FLUSH	IODINE
FLUSH & EXCENEL	IODINE
	EXCENEL
EXCENEL	EXCENEL

Other Health Conditions

MILK FEVER Condition
- For cows with milk fever.
- Remark Recording: RX

Protocol	Drug Name
MILK FEVER	CMPK BOLUS
	CALCIUM

KETOSIS Condition
- For cows diagnosed with ketosis.

Protocol	Drug Name
KETOSIS MILD	PROPALENE
KETOSIS SEVERE	PROPALENE
	BOVA DRENCH
	DEXTROSE

INJURY Condition
- For injured cows.

Protocol	Drug Name
INJ BACK	NO TREAT
INJ CALVING	NO TREAT
INJ LEG	NO TREAT

PNUEMONIA Condition

- For cows with pneumonia.
- Remark Recording: RX

Protocol	Drug Name
PNEUMONIA/FEVER MILD	EXCEDE
PNEUMONIA-MODERATE	POLYFLEX
	FLUNIXIN
PNEUMONIA- RUP LUNG	POLYFLEX 10
	FLUNIXIN

DA Condition

- For cows diagnosed with a DA.

Protocol	Drug Name
TOGGLE	NAXCEL
NO TREAT*	NO TREAT
SURG EXCEDE	EXCEDE
SURG PEN 60	PEN 60

* For cows diagnosed with a DA but is not being treated, most likely because she is being sent to beef.

SOLD and DIED Conditions

- Select a Macro to indicate why the cow was sold or died.
- Remark Recording: Sold with Macros/ Died with Macros

Example 2 Dairy Health Condition Recording in DHI-Plus® Protocol

Simple Rules of "Good Health Records" to follow when "How to record" questions arise:
- Record All Disease Episodes that Occur
- Record Disease as a Single, Specific Event
  - Don't record as a treatment or generic event
- Record Events with Same Info in Same Order using Same Abbreviations
  - Record Treatments having a withdrawal and foot or quarter at a minimum

Drug treatment protocols in this document were determined by the dairy and their veterinarian. They were not designed or recommended by the WSU College of Veterinary Medicine or its representatives.

For the following event recording White columns in the tables represent data automatically recorded by the RX-Plus function.

The HTech field should be filled in for all treatments or hoof trimmings

Udder Health Conditions

MAST Condition
- For cows with Clinical mastitis in one or more quarters.
- A MAST condition starts her on three days of treatment.
- If a cow requires additional antibiotic treatments (same drug or different drug) then enter a REMAST event.
- Quarters affected will be chosen when the RX treatment protocol is chosen.

Protocol	Drug Name
PIRSUE PEN 35	PIRSUE
	PEN 35
PIRSUE PEN 35 BAN	PIRSUE
	PEN 35
	BANAMINE
PIRSUE	PIRSUE
PIRSUE BAN	PIRSUE
	BANAMINE
SPECT	SPECTRAMAST
SPECT BAN	SPECTRAMAST
	BANAMINE
HETACIN	HETACIN K
HETACIN BAN	HETACIN K
	BANAMINE
3T	3 TEAT
NT MAST*	NO TREAT MAST

*For cows with mastitis, but is not being treated, mostly likely because she is being sent to beef.

REMAST Condition
- For cows continuing treatment for mastitis beyond the initial 3 days of treatment.
- Quarters affected will be chosen when the RX treatment protocol is chosen.

Protocol	Drug Name
PIRSUE PEN 35	PIRSUE
	PEN 35
PIRSUE PEN 35 BAN	PIRSUE
	PEN 35
	BANAMINE
PIRSUE	PIRSUE
PIRSUE BAN	PIRSUE
	BANAMINE
SPECT	SPECTRAMAST
SPECT BAN	SPECTRAMAST
	BANAMINE
HETACIN	HETACIN K
HETACIN BAN	HETACIN K
	BANAMINE
3T	3 TEAT
NT MAST*	NO TREAT MAST

*For cows with mastitis, but is not being treated, mostly likely because she is being sent to beef.

BLOODY Condition
- For cows with bloody milk in one or more quarters.
- Quarters affected will be chosen when the RX treatment protocol is chosen.

Protocol	Drug Name
BLOODY	MILK OUT

Foot Health Conditions

LAME Condition
- For cows that are lame in one or more limbs. For lameness not caused by hoof rot, foot wart, or an abscess.
- There are no antibiotic treatments associated with this event.

Protocol	Drug Name
ULCER	TET WRAP
STIFLE	WATCH
ANKLE	WATCH
HIP	WATCH
SHOULDER	WATCH

ABCESS Condition
- For cows diagnosed with a foot abscess.

Protocol	Drug Name
TET WRAP	TET WRAP
BLOCK	BLOCK

FOOT WART Condition
- For cows diagnosed with foot wart(s).

Protocol	Drug Name
TET WRAP	TET WRAP

HOOF ROT Condition
- For cows diagnosed with hoof rot.

Protocol	Drug Name
POLY ALBON	POLYFLEX
	ALBON PILL
EXCEDE	EXCEDE

Reproductive Health Conditions

RP Condition
- For cows with retained fetal membranes after 24 hours.
- There are no antibiotics associated with this event. If they receive antibiotics then the cows also needs a METR event.

Protocol	Drug Name
RP	CMPK
	DRENCH

METRITIS Condition
- For cows with a fever and/or uterine discharge indicating a uterine infection.
- If a cow receives a different treatment or continues on a treatment longer than set in the protocol, then enter a subsequent METRITIS condition.

Protocol	Drug Name
MET FLUSH	UT FLUSH
MET EXCEDE	EXCEDE
MET EXCENEL	EXCENEL

Other Health Conditions

MILK FEVER Condition
- For cows with milk fever.

Protocol	Drug Name
MILK FEVER	CALCIUM
	DEXTROSE

DA Condition
- For cows diagnosed with a DA.

Protocol	Drug Name
DA NO TREAT*	NO TREAT
DA SURGERY	EXCEDE

* For cows diagnosed with a DA but is not being treated, most likely because she is being sent to beef.

PNEUMONIA Condition

- For _cows_ diagnosed with pneumonia.

Protocol	Drug Name
PN NO TREAT	NO TREAT
PN EXCEDE	EXCEDE

INJURY Condition

- For injured cows not receiving treatment.

Protocol	Drug Name
ANKLE	WATCH
SHOULDER	WATCH
BACK	WATCH
ABCESS	WATCH

SOLD and DIED Conditions

- Select a Macro to indicate why the cow was sold or died.
- Remark Recording: Sold with Macros/ Died with Macros

_____ Dairy Health Conditions Recording in DHI-Plus®
Rx-Plus

Simple Rules of "Good Health Records" to follow when "How to record" questions arise:
- Record All Disease Episodes that Occur
- Record Disease as a Single, Specific Event
    - Don't record as a treatment or generic event
- Record Events with Same Info in Same Order using Same Abbreviations
    - Record Treatments having a withdrawal and foot or quarter at a minimum

For the following event recording White columns in the tables represent data automatically recorded by RX-Plus function.

Udder Health Conditions

MAST Condition
- *Instructions or specifics about the disease recording*
- RX Treatment Setup:

Foot Health Conditions

LAME Condition
- *Instructions or specifics about the disease recording*
- RX Treatment Setup:

Reproductive Health Conditions

RETAINED Condition
- *Instructions or specifics about the disease recording*
- RX Treatment Setup:

METRITIS Condition

- *Instructions or specifics about the disease recording*
- RX Treatment Setup:

Other Health Conditions

PNUEMONIA Condition
- *Instructions or specifics about the disease recording*
- RX Treatment Setup: